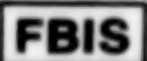


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25 June 1981

Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2354



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25 June 1981

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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BRIEFS

EGYPT ESTABLISHES SUDANESE DEPARTMENT--Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today issued a decision establishing a new department at the Foreign Ministry for Sudanese Affairs. The decision includes the appointment of former Egyptian ambassador to Somalia 'Abd al-'Aziz Khayrat as director of the new department. The decision says that the establishment of the Sudanese Affairs Department stemmed from Egypt's interest in promoting its bilateral relations with Sudan and setting a special department for Sudan instead of regarding it as part of the Arab department which includes 22 states. The new department will deal with the Egyptian-Sudanese relations in various fields, particularly the political, economic and the integration between the two countries in various fields. [Text] [NC131650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jun 81]

CSO: 4504/4

HEALTH MINISTRY ANNOUNCES TWO NEW HOSPITALS

Kabul HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR in Dari 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by 'SABUR']

[Text] In order to guarantee the health of compatriots and to expand the field of public health services in keeping with government policy, all provinces of the country have been divided into six areas so that by applying the plan projected in every one of these areas, the problems of a large number of our compatriots, by way of medical needs, can be solved.

A spokesman of the Plan Directorate of the Ministry of Public Health told the reporter of HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR the following:

"For the present time, among the health centers of the six areas, construction of the hospitals of the Herat and Jalalabad areas, each one having a capacity of 200 beds, will be completed by the end of this year, and the problems of the sick in these provinces, as well as the adjacent provinces included in the region will be solved.

Of the total cost of the regional hospital of Herat--construction work on which will began in 1976--which is estimated at about 280 million afghanis, the sum of 180 million afghanis is from the budget of the [Afghan] Government, and the sum of \$2 million is from a grant-in-aid of the Iraqi Government.

The cost of the Jalalabad regional hospital--work on which was begun in 1972--has been anticipated to be about 118 million afghanis. Each of these two hospitals, equipped with all medical facilities, offers surgical, internal, pediatric, ear and throat, maternity, gynecology and communicable disease services."

The said spokesman also stated: "In the future, the present state hospital of Herat which has a capacity of 75 beds, as well as the present hospital of Jalalabad which has a capacity of 80 beds will be used by one of the public health districts."

CSO: 4665/2

IRAN

IRAN'S OIL RESERVES ESTIMATED AT SIXTY BILLION BARRELS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 27 May 81 p 2

[Text] In a press conference held on the occasion of the 73rd anniversary of the discovery of oil in Iran attended by Engineer Heshmatollah Bozorgniya, director of Exploration and Drilling; Engineer Ja'far Mowlanazadeh, director of Exploration in the south; Dr Abbas Afshar, director of Exploration in the north; and Engineer Seyyed Abolfazl Baradaran, director of the Office of Drilling and Technical Services of the Ministry of Oil, the operational accomplishments of the Ministry of Oil and the discovery of oil and natural gas after the revolution were disclosed. At the onset of the interview, Engineer Bozorgniya said: The already discovered oil reserves in Iran total 60 billion barrels, which places Iran in fourth place in the world, after Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, and Kuwait. With 400 billion to 400 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, Iran is in second place in the world, after the Soviet Union.

Bozorgniya added: 120 years ago, the price of oil was \$60 per barrel. After the discovery of oil in the Middle East, oil prices became cheaper than water in Europe. In 1328 [1949-50], Iran wanted to be active in its own oil exploration and the Iranian Oil Company was formed. This company began its oil exploration activities independent of the consortium. The first well was drilled in 1329 [1950-51] in Qom but did not strike oil. The second well was drilled in the same area six years later and did strike oil. Then another well which struck oil was drilled in the same area. During this period, Swiss geologists, American drillers, and British and French geophysicists worked in Iran; but today, exploration and drilling operations are done by Iranians without even one foreign specialist. Presently, we are training specialists for Afghanistan, Nepal, Turkey, and India. Therefore, in a short period of time, we have not only achieved self-sufficiency, but we have also helped other countries.

During a period of 31 years, there have been a total of 118 wells drilled, whose depths add up to 285 km. Then, concerning activities in various regions of Iran, he said: In Khorasan, we succeeded in

discovering one of the largest natural gas reserves in the world. This reservoir in Sarakhs has 16,000 billion cubic feet of reserves presently utilized at a rate of 45 million cubic feet. At this rate, we will have a thousand years of production. And, if we calculate using the highest rate of production in the last 10 years, our natural gas reserves will last 250 years.

The Deepest Middle East Well

He then added: Other than in Khorasan, we have thusfar drilled 19 more wells, of which 15 have struck natural gas. Exploration and drilling have been done in other parts of the country as well. In Majan region, eight wells have been drilled and we have struck a significant amount of oil which, unfortunately, cannot be exploited with today's technology. In central Iran, 17 wells were drilled resulting in the Qom oil and Sarajeh natural gas reserves. In Fars province we were able to discover the Sarustan oil reservoir with a capacity of 200 million barrels.

In the Gorgan area 11 wells have been drilled, one of which is the deepest in the Middle East, at a depth of 5,828 [meters]. This was done in a very short period of time. In Kermanshahan region and in the west we succeeded in discovering a new natural gas field which will play a major role in our future energy resources. In Lorestan, after research and excavation, we struck two oil fields and four natural gas fields.

Engineer Bozorgniya then enumerated the activities of the National Iranian Oil Company since the revolution. He said: After the victory of the revolution, 350 million barrels of oil and 400 billion cubic feet of natural gas have been discovered in the south and 14,400 meters of exploratory drilling has been done. In the past 2 years, 4 wells in Khangaran and 5 wells in Naftshahr have been drilled, a total of 20,000 meters.

In conclusion, concerning oil exploration and drilling in the Caspian Sea, Engineer Bozorgniya said: We have no restrictions for drilling in the Caspian Sea. Since we have had many resources on the land, we have not as yet been very active in the sea, because of the high costs.

9593

CSO: 4640/6

IRAN

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AUTHORIZED BY PRESS COMMISSION

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 27 May 81 p 2

[Text] The list of publications, magazines and newspapers which have thusfar been authorized by the temporary press commission were announced. Our correspondent who contacted the Central Office of the Press and Publications of the Ministry of Guidance received the list of authorized publications and was informed that presently 700 more requests are being studied at the Temporary Press Commission. These requests, which will be processed in turn by the Commission, include among others KAR newspaper, the organ of the Majority People's Feda'i. According to the press office of the Ministry of Guidance, as soon as the term "guerrilla" was removed from the name of the organization and changed to "majority," the Organization for the Majority People's Feda'i brought their request for authorization to the Commission to be processed in due turn. Thusfar, they have not succeeded in obtaining the authorization. Whether this and other publications will be granted authorization will be announced in the future by the Commission after they have been studied.

It must be mentioned that the Temporary Press Commission is made up of three members: the minister of guidance (Mr Duzdüzani) or, in case of his absence, his deputy, a representative of the Supreme Judicial Council (Mr Hasheminezhad), and a representative from the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Mr Khameneh'inezhad).

The list of approved publications thusfar consists of the following: OMMAT, DANESTANIHA, PUNIK, 'ELM-O ZENDEGI, BAZAR-E RUZ, KARGAR, MASHIN, JAHAN-E ZAN, MA'REFAT, MARDOM-E IRAN, BAHAR-E AZARBAYEJAN, BARZEGAR, HODHOD, MANSHUR-E BARADARI, ETTEHAD, MARDOM, NAMEH-YE MARDOM, HOSHYAR, SAN'AT-E MOSTAQEL, SIYAH VA SEFID, ROSHANGAR, NAHIB-E AZADI, AVAY-E HAMUN, KESHAVARZ, JAME'EH VA ME'MARI, GILAN-E MA, OMID-E AYANDEH, GANJ-E GOHARRANG, ARASH, BURS, VARLIQ, ETTEHAD-E JAVAN, KAR VA NIRU, PIRUZI, BOHLUL, MASA'EL-E KESHAVARZI-YE IRAN, FORUHAR, NEDA-YE EKBATAN, OWLIYA-YE ESFAHAN, AYANDFH, EFTEKHARAT-E MELLI, TUFAN-E ESFAHAN, AL-JAHAD, KARTUN, BE'SAT, NEZAM-E PEZESHGI-YE IRAN, MAHAN, ALIK, ARMAN-E MELLAT, ETTEHAD-E MARDOM, FARDA-YE IRAN, VAHDAT-E ESLAMI, VARZESH, NEHZAT-E SHOMAL, BUSTAN, TAMUZ, JAHAN-E

ANDISHEH, MAZRA'EH, PAYAM-E MARDOM, SEDA-YE MIHAN DUSTAN, ANDISHEH, SHATER AL-SHO'ARA, SOHEYL, ENQELAB-E ESLAMI.

Our correspondent inquired about MIZAN, as to why this newspaper was not mentioned in the above list. The person in charge of the press office of the Ministry of Guidance answered that MIZAN is presently using a temporary permit and has in the mean time requested authorization. But a problem has come up concerning authorization for MIZAN, which is being studied. The problem is that in the process of authorization, the files were consulted and it was discovered that the permit, rather than having the three signatures of the minister of guidance, the Parliamentary representative, and the representative of the Supreme Judicial Council, only contained two signatures, that of Mr Minachi, the minister of guidance of the time, and that of a representative of the Revolutionary Council (instead of the Parliament). Since the permit was not signed by the representative of the Supreme Judicial Council, the authorization has not yet been granted.

In response to a question concerning the authorization for MOJAHED, the organ of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization, it was stated that this publication is authorized but it has been stopped by the prosecutor's office. This ban must be lifted before the publication can request authorization. The Commission has not suspended the authorization for this paper. In fact, the stoppage of a publication and its being fined have nothing to do with the suspension of authorization. Although the publication of MOJAHED has been detained, there is no reason for the suspension of its authorization altogether.

9593

CSO: 4640/6

REPLENISHMENT OF URANIUM SUPPLIES DISCUSSED

TA140938 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Jun 81 pp 1, 11

[Report by military correspondent Ya'akov Erez]

[Text] The Iraqi Government has for some time now been making a wide-scale international effort to create a nuclear option that could serve Iraq in various fields, including the military area.

In addition to the agreement between the Baghdad government and Paris concerning this, the Iraqis have recently been holding practical contacts with Italy, Brazil and other countries from which they purchase uranium.

An agreement on nuclear cooperation between Iraq and Brazil was signed last January. The Iraqis attribute great significance to that agreement, because in their opinion Brazil will soon have the technology to enrich uranium, which it is to receive from the FRG.

According to that agreement, Brazil will also help Iraq in the area of manufacturing uranium as well as in supplying natural, enriched uranium. Iraq has purchased 10 tons of enriched diluted [meduldal] uranium from Italy, 120 tons of uranium from Portugal and 200 tons of uranium from Niger, and has been maintaining contacts with Morocco and various questionable elements in order to purchase uranium.

Iraq's international contacts in the nuclear field have similarly been held with Pakistan. Experts believe that the countries have been operating secretly to prevent supervision by the international atomic energy agency.

The Iraqis have also been holding contacts with Belgian companies to have them renovate a research reactor set up in Iraq by the Soviets. Israeli experts have pointed out that Soviet experts in the nuclear field have been present in Iraq since 1968 and they help Baghdad's nuclear research projects.

The cooperation between Iraq and the Belgian firms may even include the field of separating plutonium.

After the reactor near Baghdad had been destroyed, the Iraqi nuclear effort has not been focused on the other reactor and installations operated with Italian aid, and called "the 30 July project." Work on that project has been completely paralyzed since the eruption of the Iran-Iraq war, as a result which the Italian workers had departed.

IRAQ

BRIEFS

SOVIET ARMS SUPPLY--Israeli elements have estimated that the Soviet Union is on the verge of resuming arms shipment supplies and equipment sales to Iraq, all of which had terminated close to the outbreak of the war between it and Iran. The Kuwaiti newspaper, (AL-KUTUB AL-ALBINA) reported several days ago that the Soviet Union has already begun funneling weapons and spare parts to Iraq through one of the "larger Arab countries'" ports. Based on reliable sources, the newspaper foresees "marked improvement" in Moscow-Baghdad relations in the next few weeks. Even though there is still no confirmation in Israel to the reports on the resumption of the massive arms supply to Iraq from the Soviet Union, the assessment is that in the last few weeks secret "preparatory work" has been done in contacts between the two countries toward the possibility of the resumption of the weapons supply. In the course of its war with Iran, Baghdad was forced to bypass the Soviet embargo and obtain arms and spare parts from other sources, Egypt included. [Text] [TA170940 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4323/9

PUBLIC OPINION SHIFT IN ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

TA141414 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Jun 81 p 9

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "The Turnabout in Public Opinion"]

[Text] It is already clear now, 3 weeks before election day--the results of which depend on the undecided vote--that this year's campaign is being conducted according to innovative and unusual patterns. It lacks even the internal logic of 4 years ago. In 1977 the Likud won support that was in an continuous upward trend, a process that was a continuation of trends which had become apparent in the previous election campaign. Whereas this time, whether the Likud wins or the Alignment reverts back to the top of the polls, there is no doubt that the campaign has assumed a new form.

This is not an innovation stemming from the expanded use of the media and of advertising agencies. Something happened in this campaign which has never happened before: an upheaval during the campaign itself, a see-saw that tilted toward the Alignment, and then returned to the Likud. Never in the past was there a situation in which the party that led with 3 months to go before election day lost its lead for even 1 day during the campaign.

When the campaign began--and the countdown day came in January 1981, if not earlier--the Alignment led in all the polls. Moreover, it continued to increase this lead afterward. Not only was the Likud dropping in strength at that time, it did not even manage to stabilize its low point for a long time. The facts must remove from any analysis or explanation the possible argument that the leadership teams were abruptly exposed to the public. Both Menahem Begin and Shimon Peres were well-known figures in both their peak and low periods, well before the contest began.

The first innovation of 1981 is that thus far the basic assumption of all the politicians--that the Likud would not be able to block the Alignment's aim of engaging in economic and social problems--has been proved wrong. The two camps assumed that in this sphere the Alignment's advantage over the Likud was in no doubt. This assumption remains correct, as is shown by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's sidestepping of any television confrontation with Professor Ben-Shahar.

But the public relations experts' tactical calculations went haywire with respect to one basic assumption: generally, the opposition promises everything in sight, while the government keeps the lid on out of concern for the future. Aridor introduced the innovation, and the opposite is taking place. He is handing out sweets, and what Ben-Shahar is proposing is termed "decrees." No such thing has ever occurred in previous elections, nor was there ever a finance minister as popular among extensive strata as is Aridor.

Neither Likud nor Alignment experts foresaw this state of affairs at the beginning of the year, and it probably would not have come to pass if Yigal Hurvitz had not resigned as finance minister. Hurvitz, who opted for the Telem list, was lauded by the Bank of Israel because he kept the lid on the treasury, but he was abhorred by the Likud's politicians. Not so Aridor.

Aridor's behavior undermined the Alignment's confidence that it would do well to concentrate its campaign on economic and social problems. This reporter knows that that was its plan, but what is not clear is how it faded away and became the strategic upheaval of the campaign: The allotment of increasingly more time to political and security issues. The Likud's main success so far would seem to be the introduction of the political and security issues into the election arena, without the Alignment's noticing the change that was being wrought.

The Likud's second achievement in this sphere was not, as had been expected, its exploitation of the peace treaty--which the Alignment had feared. The Likud's strength has not come as a result of public satisfaction from the agreement, for if this subject were uppermost in the public's mind, the government would already have led in the polls 6 months ago. The Likud's success stemmed in fact from the Syrian missiles, which Menahem Begin's nasty words have not yet succeeded in removing from Lebanon; and from the publicity it initiated in the Iraqi reactor affair, which has pushed Israel into a state of international isolation.

One of the Likud's chief instruments in this sphere is its constant use of the Knesset's defense and foreign affairs committee. The opposition is mistaken in its appraisal that it must demand a committee discussion of current events. Not only does Begin willingly agree to this, he would initiate it himself if the opposition were to maintain a low profile of silence. Through this committee, Begin has succeeded in making disputations issues sharper. Within 8 to 10 days he gained several advantages:

--The committee is a receptacle for the Begin-Peres debate, in which the prime minister always has the element of surprise on his side.

--An attempt to oust committee members Shmuel Toledano (Shinui) and Zalman Shoval (Telem) because they are liable to endanger the government's majority in the vote on settling Jews in Hebron.

--In this connection, there is a fine opportunity--carrying with it a whole slew of votes--to expand the Jewish settlement in the heart of Hebron. All the indications are that opposition MK's are trying, with the advice and hints of confidants of Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin, to postpone the vote in order to maintain the freeze on Jewish construction there. However, the Likud seems to have discovered that this is the most convenient--and most profitable--time to decide to populate the Jewish quarter in the city of the patriarchs.

Less than 20 days before the election, it is still impossible to know how it will turn out. But an interim conclusion already makes clear that the Alignment belittled Aridor and let slip out of its hands the possibility of focusing the campaign on social and economic issues. By the time Ben-Shahar said on television over the weekend that "Aridor is lying," the finance minister had already become the hero of every housewife. At the time the Alignment made a conscious decision to shrug off Aridor. Now, they are, of course, sorry. Its experts have a problem: How to return the campaign to this sphere.

CSO: 4323/9

ISRAEL

FEARS EXPRESSED ABOUT CONTINUED ISRAELI, U.S. STRATEGIC DIALOGUE

TA150915 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Following the delayed supply of the F-16 aircraft and the tension with U.S. secretary of defense questions are raised in the security establishment regarding the continuation for a long time now on the strategic dialogue conducted between Pentagon and IDF representatives. Israel expects answers on several issues that were raised by the Israeli representatives in the last meeting of the dialogue and authoritative elements say it is treatment of these appeals that will indicate what the new U.S. line is.

Since Reagan came into power two meetings of the strategic dialogue teams have taken place. The first, mainly an acquaintance meeting, was held in Washington in March. A second meeting of the teams was held a few weeks ago in Israel with Mr Andrew Marshall, U.S. secretary of defense aide, heading the U.S. team. Following these two meetings the feeling prevailing in Israel was that there is a good chance for improving the ties between the two--Israel and U.S.--defense systems more than ever before, in theoretical as well as practical fields. In the meantime representatives of the U.S. State Department and the Israeli Foreign Ministry were incorporated in the teams. The feeling before the present crisis was that Israel has many friends in the Pentagon who show sympathy for its vital interests.

Following the delay in sending the aircraft and the tension prevailing between the prime minister and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, questions are now raised about the future of the strategic dialogue. The prevailing view is that despite the openness noted in the talks, there was no practical coordination in the field between the parties, that this causes misunderstandings and that the value of such a dialogue is in doubt when Washington has suddenly decided on a partial embargo which is a violation of the agreement on the supply of strategically important arms.

As mentioned, Israel is waiting for answers on several issues and the assessment is that the treatment of this question will point to the real intention of the Pentagon and its head Caspar Weinberger. In any event it is understood

that the future atmosphere in these talks, if they continue, will not be as in olden days. It is to be expected that there will be increased voices in Israel which will claim that alongside the profits Israel makes in the dialogue it exposes itself excessively both with regard to sensitive information and with regard to pressures in times of crisis as the recent one. On the other hand a claim was made that ceasing the dialogue will cause more damage to Israel [than to the United States] although U.S. interests in the region may indirectly be affected in case of lack of coordination with Israel.

CSO: 4323/9

COMMENTATOR NOTES CHANGE IN U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD ISRAEL

TA141533 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Jun 81 p 9

[Commentary by Eliyahu Salpeper: "The Decreasing Weight of the Emotional Factor"]

[Text] The emotional factor in the U.S. attitude toward Israel contains three major components: the sympathy to the country of the people of the Bible and the shelter for the holocaust survivors; [Israel being] the single democratic regime in the Middle East, and the personal relations between Jews [in Israel] on the one hand and Jews [in the United States] who care about Israel on the other.

The emotional factor carries less weight for the present U.S. administration in its attitude toward the Eretz Yisra'el problem than for any other administration since Franklin Roosevelt. Instead, the weight of the elements which define the Washington policy on the Middle East issue in general has risen in this system of relation. In other words, the Reagan administration is inclined to look at Israel and the other parts of the region through the same pair of glasses. These elements fall into two categories:

- A. The Soviet danger the Middle East faces.
- B. The importance of oil and petrodollars.

Even if there are exceptions it is possible to say that the first category leads the administration's policy, for the time being at least, along a route which is parallel to Israel's interests. The other category, in contrast, leads the administration on a route of confrontation. The danger inherent in the latest events, including the downing of the Syrian helicopters in Lebanon, the struggle against the supply of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia and the bombing of the nuclear reactor near Baghdad may also redirect the first category from a route of parallel interests to a route of confrontation.

The philosophy common to all elements of the first category states that in the Middle East as well the Soviet threat is the decisive element in the U.S. attitude and therefore, any other element or consideration is secondary. As a result Israel's value and importance in the eyes of the United States are

first and foremost decided in relation to its power as an anti-Soviet element in the region. Israel receives U.S. arms and support as "a strategic asset" for the West.

At the same time the administration takes a grave view of the terrorist organizations as a tool which serves Soviet interests in the world and it therefore identifies the PLO with international terrorism and not with national liberation movements as done by part of the Carter administration. The assassination attempts against President Reagan and the Pope only reinforced this view of the administration.

In addition, the Reagan administration primarily reflects and represents the conservative America in whose ranks there is much less sympathy for the slogans of the Third World and the PLO's left wing which impressed the influential liberal institutions of the previous administration.

However, in this category which reflects, as said, the identity of interests with the Israeli policy, there are elements which divert it in the direction of confrontation. The inclination to supply arms to every regime which, justly or unjustly, is considered an anti-Soviet regime pushes aside all the other criteria. It is not only Argentina's extreme rightist (and quite anti-semitic) regime that gains military aid but also Pakistan, despite the efforts it invests (with the aid of Libyan money) to become the first to produce "a Muslim atomic bomb," as well as corrupt Saudi Arabia which does not have anything in common with the U.S. values of freedom and democracy.

And another ambivalent element: the military industries which find the Arab market and especially the Saudi Market largely attractive today wield stronger influence on the decisions of the Pentagon and through it also on the decisions of the administration. On the other hand, Israel, which relies on the United States, has a first-rate interest in improving the U.S. military ability to cope with the Soviet challenge in the Middle East.

In contrast, there is no doubt that the second category which involves the importance of oil and petrodollars leads the U.S. policy into a course of confrontation with Israel. Talk indeed continues of "friendly countries in the Persian Gulf" and "pro-Western countries in the Arab world," but in actual fact reference is to Saudi Arabia, and it is Saudi Arabia that is courted. The Saudis want and receive F-16 planes. They demand and receive the offensive equipment attached to these planes. They demand AWACS aircraft and these aircraft are promised them. The Pentagon first explains this by saying that the planes satisfy the military needs of the Saudis, and later explains that the United States must supply the planes to maintain its credibility with the Saudis. Finally, at least in private, Mr Weinberger's aides admit that the main reason for the arms supply is that the Saudis want it.

At the present stage the Israeli-U.S. confrontation regarding the Saudi issue focuses on Israel's demands that Riyadh not be given offensive equipment. It is to be assumed though that this is a first stage only. In the next stage the issue of confrontation will be the Saudi demand that Israel does not get what it requests.

The transition into the second stage received expression and was hastened by the Saudi reaction to the bombardment of the nuclear reactor near Baghdad.

Although informed observers claim that general economic and military elements played a major role in exerting pressure for the supply of the F-16 and AWACS aircraft [to Saudi Arabia] it is hard to ignore the fact that some of the central figures in the Reagan administration, including defense secretary Weinberger, had very tight business relations with Saudi Arabia. Other personages who are close to the administration still maintain ties with companies in Saudi Arabia. When the supply of arms and other big transactions between Saudi Arabia and the United States also create thousands of good positions for retired senior officers, those who are close to their retirement from military service are tempted to view things from the Saudi point of view.

The AWACS issue is one of the main issues on the path toward a confrontation in Israeli-U.S. relations, but it is not the only issue.

--At the moment the bombing of the Iraqi reactor is the most acute issue, because of Washington's apprehension that the Israeli operation will reunite the Arab world and hold up the formation of a pro-Western bloc around Saudi Arabia.

The United States believed--and perhaps continues to hope, after the Baghdad bombing--that there were signs of a pro-American "opening" in Iraq, against the background of the Iraqi rulers' displeasure over Moscow's stand in the Iran-Iraq war. Washington's attempts to put out feelers to the Iraqis on this subject will certainly not be considered to be among the United States' pro-Israeli moves.

--The downing of the two Syrian helicopters firmed Washington's displeasure regarding the scope and nature of Israel's presence and activity in Lebanon. Even before the incident and the introduction of the Syrian missiles, the United States had acted to get Israel to restrict its activity in the north and its presence in the south, and to cut back on its support for Major Haddad.

--The United States is not ready to acquiesce in the total impasse in the autonomy talks, for fear that, because there is no alternative to them, such a situation would also undermine the Israeli-Egyptian peace. Hints have already been heard in Washington linking the extent of future military aid to "difficult decisions" that Israel will have to make regarding the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

But the main confrontation is liable to stem from the very priority that the administration is giving to the forming of an anti-Soviet camp in the Middle East. The danger exists that if Washington becomes convinced that the price for this is Israeli concessions, Israel will be called on to make those concessions. And if the Arabs insist that Israel not be part of this camp, Washington is liable to agree to this in one form or another--even if it eventually emerges that the Arabs are in any case unwilling to be part of the U.S. camp.

CSO: 4323/9

IMPLICATIONS OF IRAQI RAID EXAMINED

Al-Sadat Reaction

TA161507 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Jun 81 p 5

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Al-Sadat's Barriers"]

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar Al-Sadat claims that one of the reasons Egypt must continue the peace process with Israel is his belief that this is in a joint Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli interest. In his opinion, cooperation between these three countries is the sole guarantee for curbing Soviet expansionism in the Middle East.

It is reasonable to assume that Al-Sadat also spoke in this vein with the Israeli ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, when the latter conveyed a letter from Prime Minister Menahem Begin to Al-Sadat.

The Egyptian president was told that if this is indeed his opinion then Egypt should not have reacted the way it did on this destruction of the nuclear reactor in Iraq, which could be considered a "Soviet lackey" in many ways.

Moreover, Al-Sadat himself accepts the definition that Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn "is even more deranged than Al-Qadhafi." If this is so, they why should Al-Sadat be sorry for the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor? Would not an atomic weapon in the hands of a deranged leader be pointed, under certain circumstances, toward Cairo?

Upon hearing this remark, Al-Sadat remained silent and did not comment just as he did not comment on another question included in the prime minister's message to him: "Would Egypt have been ready to put up with such a menace?"

If, according to his own words, Al-Sadat believes in the need for peace with Israel and in the strengthening of relations with it in the joint interest of both countries and the United States, then we would have expected the harsh public denunciations of Israel in the wake of the destruction of the Iraqi reactor to be followed by at least one word about the threat posed to Israel by the Iraqis whose cruel ruler did not at all conceal his intention to liquidate Israel and he even said as much, at least in secret contacts, when he spoke about the need for a nuclear reactor.

As far as is known, in his meeting with the Israeli ambassador, Al-Sadat also spoke about his "troubles" rather than on those--the real troubles--of Israel as far as Iraq is concerned notwithstanding the fact that in his meeting with the prime minister in Ofira Al-Sadat did not hesitate to describe the special traits of the Iraqi ruler which are consistent with the definition of an insane person.

If this is so, the question--and even doubt--may arise regarding the significance of what he really means when he speaks about the "joint interest."

On various occasions, the Egyptian president said that the Israeli strike against Iraq--of which he knew nothing--caused him trouble. Al-Sadat, the man who broke the "psychological barrier"--a term he reiterated in his last meeting with the Israeli ambassador--and the man who made peace with Israel, tried to influence and persuade the Arab world that Israel means peace rather than war. Yet, once again, the phenomenon of the past that Israel is the enemy of the Arab nation and that it does not hesitate to use the IDF's long arm to strike at the Arabs, spoiled the belief he tried to implant. In other words, the work of 2 or 3 years inside and outside Egypt went down the drain together with the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

The Israeli ambassador wanted to further discuss this point since it appears that it had not been dwelt upon in-depth and it is doubtful whether it will exhaust in a positive manner if this is the fundamental position of the Egyptian president.

What does it mean that the IDF operation has made it difficult for President Al-Sadat? Does this mean that Israel must be negligent only because this would perhaps improve the "public relations" campaign Al-Sadat is willing to conduct in the Arab world for the sake of Israel?

If this is so, then we will have many misunderstandings because in his letter to Al-Sadat Begin explicitly says--and leaves no room for doubt--that "...we carried out our duty in protecting our people and we will also do so in the future if we are compelled to act whenever we deem it necessary."

Through diplomatic channels President Al-Sadat was told that only a strong Israel which does not face a threat such as the one posed, for instance, by the Iraqi nuclear reactor may show understanding and even be ready to make concessions, when need be, to the Arabs. Therefore, Egypt should not contend that the strike against the Iraqi reactor might have undermined the peace process but, on the contrary, an Israel which is not confronted with these serious problems may be an easier partner in any negotiations. That is, if the Egyptian president wants "material" for the information campaign among his fellow Arab leaders, he can now use the argument raised by the Israeli ambassador.

The IDF operation in Iraq may have been a serious experience for Egypt. One can also understand that Egypt--especially in the wake of the meeting between Al-Sadat and Begin whose closeness to the operation may have aroused suspicions

about a "conspiracy"—was compelled to express its reservations. However, the Israeli experience was all the more difficult, hearing the venomous insults at Israel and, personally, at the prime minister voiced at the Egyptian parliament and press even by columnists known for the personal closeness to the Egyptian president.

It is common knowledge that this Egyptian "orchestration" is not spontaneous, or at least, this has been the case in the past. The Egyptian president knew how to exercise his will when he wanted to stop this dangerous and hideous anti-Israeli wave.

This ambivalence will not serve Egypt's affairs. Whoever sincerely believes in the need for peace for the sake of the joint interest may expect if not actual understanding at least some degree of restraint. Is Al-Sadat speaking about the need to continue the peace process only because he fears that until April 1982--the date for the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai--Israel may set obstacles to the withdrawal and exploit the unrestrained attacks against it by Egyptian personalities, including President Al-Sadat, to slow down the withdrawal and the evaluation of the airfields?

In its special attention Egypt needs peace not less than Israel does. Therefore, the Egyptian president had better not patronize and constantly reprimand Israel and state that it undermines peace. Peace with Egypt, for which Israel paid a very dear price, cannot detract from our right to self-defense even if this sometimes creates "unpleasantness" for Egypt in the Arab world, the same "world" whose half its rulers Al-Sadat himself described as "deranged."

Long-Term Implications

TA161242 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jun 81 p 13

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "The Preemptive Strikes--1967 and 1981"]

[Text] Similar to the devastating victory of the Six-Day War, the successful strike against the Iraqi reactor in 1981 will stimulate the Arabs to launch a more energetic nuclear effort and to take shortcuts on this issue because of their fears that Israel, as they see it, wants to achieve monopoly in the nuclear area and because of the humiliation and blow dealt to Arab prestige. The success of this effort is largely dependent on whether irresponsible elements are found that will try to exploit the Arab humiliation and fears in order to score political and financial gains. The two large superpowers have demonstrated their responsibility on this issue in the past. However, as we saw in the case of Iraq, there are other elements capable of aiding the Arabs in stimulating the process and making it shorter.

After their defeat in the 1967 war, the Arabs reached the conclusion that they must improve their arms, rehabilitate and enlarge their armies if they want to close the gaps and retrieve the territories taken away from them through

military and political means. However, following that defeat the Arabs had the feeling that their chances to beat Israel in the battlefield and to destroy the Jewish state were utterly dim. This is why ever since then some Arab voices have been heard saying that the victory over Israel will ultimately be achieved by means of nonconventional weapon merged with an effort to undermine the Zionist entity from the inside (including small terrorist operations and limited wars of attrition which Israel would not be able to expand because it will be deterred by Arab nuclear weapons).

In other words, the great victory and the additional territories provided Israel with another important dimension for its defense. However, this also stimulated the Arabs to launch a strengthened military effort and to heal their honor. The victory did not solve the problem but put off pressures and reduced threats posed to Israel at that time. The same holds true for the destruction of the Iraqi reactor. The success of the operation does not solve the danger of nuclear weapons in the hands of the Arabs but puts off the serious problem for a certain period of time.

Under no condition should this procrastination be made light of. After all, all our struggles so far have been based on intermissions. Our military moves have never been based on an absolute victory which would have brought about the capitulation of the Arabs and a total solution to the problem. Israel's strategy has always been based on attrition and intermission. The destruction of the reactor is not but an intermission too and just as the victory of 1967 persuaded many Arabs that they had no chance to defeat Israel by means of a conventional military force, so does the destruction of the reactor constitute a certain valve against the conception that an Arab victory will be achieved by means of a nonconventional weapon.

It is much easier to argue on this issue when the Iraqi reactor has been destroyed and there is an interval than to argue about it under the threat of an Iraqi nuclear bomb. Therefore, we should not change our priorities. Iraq did not decide to establish the reactor and on a nuclear military option because of the destruction of the reactor but because it sought to gain the status of a regional superpower and, also, because Israel has had a nuclear reactor since the late 1950's. A new factor has been added now that that is the all-Arab humiliation which does not precisely pertain to Israel's intention to remove the predicted Iraqi nuclear bomb but rather to its intention, as it were, to keep the Arabs on an inferior level and removed from modern technology and science. This is how the first Iraqi official announcement tried to portray the destruction of the reactor by Israel.

The analogy to 1967 also exists on other levels. In the Six-Day War Israel carried out a preemptive strike when the Arabs gathered their armies all around threatening Israel and also blockading the Tiran Straits to the passage of Israeli ships. In 1981 Israel's strike was preemptive in that it removed the developing nuclear threat. In both cases the Arabs did not open fire. The Arab armies which massed [word indistinct] Israel in 1967 did not open fire and it may very well be that they would have remained static for a long

time without attacking Israel. After the war communist elements developed a theory that Israel had not been on the verge of annihilation and that the threat and the blockade of the Tiran Straits could have been removed through a political effort. The same holds true today. The Iraqi nuclear bomb had not yet been produced, the nuclear threat was at its inception. Again, it is also today argued that another political move such as contacts with Mitterrand would have neutralized this threat. There are others who claim that there is nothing wrong with the existence of a nuclear balance of terror between Israel and the Arabs.

However, the most important analogy to the Six-Day War lies in the opportunity for political action after the victory. In 1967 the IDF provided Israeli statesmen with a long intermission for making a political move. Following the victory our stand was that we were waiting for a telephone call from Husayn. Two more wars were needed in order for the political process to become a reality. The destruction of the Iraqi reactor has again provided us with an important interval although not as long as the one after the Six-Day War. As in the case of the destruction of the enemy's air forces in 1967, the Israeli Air Force has also today made possible the opening of political activity. A great deal depends now on the way this interval provided by the IDF is exploited by Israeli statesmen.

There are certainly significant differences between what happened after the preemptive strike in 1967 and the circumstances of 1981, mainly as regards international reaction to both cases. It is true that this reaction is largely hypocritical, beginning with the reaction of Iran—which itself tried and failed to destroy the Iraqi reactor, or the reaction of the Syrians—which were the ones who refueled the Iranian Phantoms returning from bombing missions in Iraq, or the reaction of those who are in principle opposed to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Even the reaction of the Washington administration contains a large degree of hypocrisy. We still recall the hysteria which possessed Washington when Cuba stationed Russian missiles carrying nuclear warheads. Senior U.S. officials then moved their families from Washington to New York which was out of the range of the Cuban missiles. President Kennedy was the first one who resorted to a military move—he imposed a naval blockade on Cuba—in order to prevent the supply of nuclear to a totalitarian ruler. [as printed] Israel's move was indeed more energetic but it unanimously agreed that Saddam Husayn and Iraq posed a more dangerous threat to Israel than Fidel Castro and Cuba had posed to the United States.

However, what public opinion was ready to accept in 1967 the international community is not willing to accept in 1981. This is not only because of Israel's increasing isolation since then and the feeling that it is a country with a strong military might but, first and foremost, because of the vague fears about the precedent set by Israel. "Second thoughts" may arise on this issue when the international implications entailed in the possession of nuclear weapons by extremist leaders like Saddam Husayn and Al-Qadhafi are pondered

Nevertheless, Israel set another precedent regarding the future negotiations on peace in the Middle East. It is now evident that any peace settlement between Israel and the Arabs could not only be based on issues such as borders and territories, however, important these may be. Any peace settlement will have to include a no less important subject: the development, existence and deployment of strategic weapons within the territory of the countries signing on the peace treaty. Just as the peace treaty with Egypt deals with the number of Egyptian forces and arms throughout Sinai, so will future contacts also deal with weapons of a strategic nature, not only nuclear weapons but also surface-to-surface missiles and the like. This matter is no less important than a defensible and natural border. If this issue is not examined in depth good borders would not be worth very much.

Secret Iraqi Installation

TA140953 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Jun 81 pp 1, 9

[Report by military correspondent Ya'akov Erez]

[Excerpt] Military sources and experts do not know at all about the presence of a secret underground installation for the production of nuclear bombs, whether 4 or 40 meters deep, bombed by the air force planes near Baghdad.

These statements, made last week by the prime minister, have aroused some astonishment among specialists. According to official IDF publications distributed at the end of last week among the military reporters, one could learn about the constellation of the "Tamuz [Hebrew equivalent of the Egyptian God Osiris] power plants' installation" bombed by the Israeli Air Force last week. It is composed of two conjoined reactors, a workshop and various auxiliary services.

The IDF gave detailed publication to the system, which included: "the Tamuz-1" reactor, which is a nuclear reactor of the "Osiris" type, and the "Tamuz-2" reactor, of the "Isis" type. There were also workshops there, with two "hot" cells intended for unloading the fuel processed in the reactor and handling it. There were auxiliary services and, not far away, the construction of the reactor's cooling towers.

Additional installations that were found there were intended to provide service to the things under experimentation. Similarly, there were laboratories, a unit to handle radioactive wastes and another workshop for carrying out experiments in both reactors.

Benefits From Raid

TA121350 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Jun 81 p 13

[Poless commentary: "A Good Time for a Peace Offensive"]

[Excerpts] We are now facing the Arabs from a position of strength and an attempt should be made to exploit this in order to get closer to the goal of a

comprehensive peace. Iraq could certainly not be one of the targets of such an Israeli peace offensive. One should not expect them to shake the hand that dealt them the blow. However, the situation could be different with regard to Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia. These countries witnessed the manifestation of our military superiority but were not directly affected. It is reasonable to assume that Damascus, Amman and Riyadh were impressed by this manifestation and the possibility should not be ruled out that, in its wake, their doubts increased regarding the effectiveness of the rejectionist front and of what we have come to know as the eastern and northeastern front.

If, after the Yom Kippur War, Al-Sadat reached the conclusion that there was no chance to defeat Israel, notwithstanding the fact that the Egyptian army had successfully crossed the Suez Canal and had taken over the IDF strongholds along its eastern bank, why should the Jordanian, Syrian and Saudi leaders be ashamed of negotiating peace with us, especially after it has been proven that even the remote Iraq is not immune to the IDF's most painful attacks?

This issue should be examined and there are enough channels to conduct such an examination. However, if we suggest peace to these three countries based on the [current] status quo, they are bound to categorically reject it. It is inconceivable that they would put up with Israeli rule over 1.25 million Arabs who do not want this rule. Even the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor will not make them reconcile themselves to this fact.

However, if we proposed to Jordan an autonomy plan which would expand the authority of the self-governing authority--unlike the low level which Mr Begin has so far intended for it--King Husayn may change his mind and reconsider whether it would not be worth Jordan's while to join the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. negotiations on the realization of the Camp David Accords.

If we were to suggest to the Syrians to solve Lebanon's constitutional problem together with them rather than against their position; if, in exchange for Syria's concession of the Golan Heights, Israel agreed that the central government in Lebanon should be established and exist according to an agreement, of all things, between Israel and Syria; if the two large elements outside Lebanon undertook to prevent the resumption of a civil war in Lebanon and each party restrained its proteges and yet assured them of place to live in without fearing the strengthening of their enemies--is it certain that Al-Asad would reject all this?

Our situation today is not totally identical to the situation at the end of the Six-Day War. However, there is some resemblance and those who are so enthusiastic about the achievement scored in the destruction of the reactor should be the ones who ought not to ignore this slight resemblance. We have again risen to a position of strength and if we were to propose territorial and political concessions to Jordan and Syria now nobody would be able to say that Israel is making these proposals owing to the fact that it is aware of its weakness.

We can today afford to initiate concessions in order to get closer to a comprehensive peace. If we succeed in attracting the Jordanians and the Syrians to the peace negotiations--the Saudis would not categorically denounce a move taken by these two countries--the air force operation will result in more than a temporary curbing of the eastern front and those denouncing the operation today may even praise it in the future. However, if we were to contend that we have strengthened the status quo and that there is certainly no need now to detract from it, we might find out that even a demonstration of the Israeli air force's strength does not solve any political problem. We will have to go on and live in a besieged city and only random excursions outside its boundaries may provide us with a feeling of temporary relief, whereas the siege will prevail.

CSO: 4323/8

UK JOURNALIST INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT BEGIN

LD151327 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Jun 81 p 17

[Interview with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on 9 June 1981 in Jerusalem, by Gordon Brook-Shepherd: "Begin: My Agony Over A-Bomb Raid"]

[Excerpt] Begin gave an emotional account of the personal torment he had gone through before ordering the air strike. The interview lasted an hour, and in it he also revealed for the first time the full reasons why the fateful strike had been delayed so long.

"I have lived with this problem for two years," he said, "and all the time I have been looking for a way to deal with it. At first I tried the indirect approach, appealing repeatedly to France to stop helping the Iraqis with their nuclear programme which President Saddam Husayn, who is a bloodthirsty tyrant, openly threatened he would use against Israel.

"After all these indirect approaches failed, we had to take direct action. With a small group of colleagues I finally took the decision to bomb the reactor back in October, 1980. But then came various political delays.

"Those were the last days of the Carter administration, and we didn't want to embarrass him just before the elections, for he is a good man. Then, after the elections, came the interregnum, which lasted from November to January, so that was also a bad time to act. And then, after Reagan took over in January, we felt we couldn't face him with such a shock so soon in office. On top of that, there were many technical problems which had to be solved. And so it went on.

"During this time, I can tell you, my friend, I had many a sleepless night. My wife used to say to me: 'What's the matter, what is troubling you?' And I replied: 'I cannot tell you. I must carry the pain and the dilemma of this myself.' And of course I couldn't tell anyone outside the small circle in the planning group, not even family or closest friends.

"But I had experiences which convinced me I was right. The children always make for me when I am travelling around the country, and I love to talk to them. Once, when I had a group of six-year-olds gathered round my knees, I suddenly felt a sharp pang here"--at this point he clasped his hand to his suspect heart--"and I said to myself, 'My God, what's going to happen to

then in five years' time when these Iraqi bombs will be ready? They could be destroyed by nuclear blast just as half a million Jewish children were destroyed by Hitler's zykion B poison gas 40 or 50 years ago."

There were several interruptions when aides hurried into the prime minister's office bringing messages (some of which seemed to deal with the blast of world criticism, which left him quite unruffled) and then also two or three urgent telephone calls from his cabinet ministers ("I'm expected to do their work as well," he sighed).

He asked if it was understood what the effects of the Hiroshima bomb had been. (He had said that the Iraqi nuclear reactor was about to acquire the potential to produce at least three Hiroshima-type 20-kiloton nuclear bombs within four years.) "Each bomb could have killed 200,000 Israelis, 600,000 in all. That's the equivalent in your population of more than eight million dead. Could you have remained idle under such a threat?"

If his decision had been so agonising, it must surely have been a question of balancing the pros against the cons? So far, all that had been heard about were the "pros," which had carried the day. What about the risk of increasing the tension on the borders still further and making a solution of the Lebanon missile crisis—to say nothing of the Palestinian problem—even more difficult?

He rode over the first question, but answered the second in emphatic style, and with not a tinge of compromise.

"As regards the Lebanon, it will have no effect. I expect to see Habib (the American under-secretary trying to mediate over the removal of the Syrian missile batteries from the Lebanon) again soon. So far he has not achieved anything about getting rid of these missiles. I shall tell him plainly that this cannot go on indefinitely."

Then came the bluntest possible declaration of his policy over the missile crisis: "We simply must have the skies over the Lebanon completely open to our planes in order to continue our aerial photographic work. That is the only way we can pinpoint PLO bases with absolute precision and so attack them accurately."

As for any PLO hopes of establishing its own state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, he again made it clear that this would never happen as long as he was prime minister. That was familiar stuff, but he then drew on unfamiliar parallels. "What is all this talk of self-determination for Palestinians? You have a terrible problem, also with terrorists, in Northern Ireland, but you don't talk of self-determination for Belfast, do you? Nor does France talk of it for Corsica!"

The comment that Northern Ireland was, after all, constitutionally an integral part of the United Kingdom brought the predictable explosion (and the only flash of irritation during this talk): "So—and are Judaea and Samaria not part of Israel? King David had his capital at Hebron before it was moved to Jerusalem!" For Mr Begin, the Bible and an ancient history are imperishable title-deeds, and that is all there is to it.

Finally he dealt with the charges that the Iraqi air strike, like the Lebanon missile crisis, had been exploited, even if they were not engineered, with an eye to winning the June 30 elections. Mr Begin looked at a cartoon which had just appeared in a London newspaper. It depicted him astride an Israeli plane dropping a bomb with "Vote Begin" written on it. He dropped the paper in disgust as though it were soiling his hands.

"These calumnies," he exclaimed. "What people must realise is that, election or no election, the government of a country has to go on and vital issues must be faced." The Iraqi reactor, and the secret bomb-building factory constructed underneath it, was just such a vital issue: it had to be dealt with now because his latest intelligence reports had shown a distinct possibility that it would go active, or "hot," as early as next month. To have destroyed it after that would cost thousands of civilian casualties. "A cloud of death over Baghdad," he said, with a great sweep of his hands, "and they are innocent people, Arabs or not."

Mr Begin's last words were of pride in the operation. "Our planes were one hour and 20 minutes en route to Baghdad, and a little less on their way back. But they were little more than 90 seconds unloading their bombs on the target. Little more than 90 seconds, and it was all over!"

CSO: 4300/13

AL-BIRAH RESIDENTS DISCUSS NEW REGIONAL CENTER

TA120859 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Jun 81 p 2

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] Residents of Al-Birah are protesting that the army intends to permit Jewish settlers in the area to establish a regional service centre at nearby (Jabal al-Tawil), which has been seized from military purposes.

Military sources insist that the land and the installations on it are all controlled by the army. Local Arabs and sources among the settlers themselves, however, maintain that the Binyamin regional council, which incorporates the settlements in the area, is to move its offices to the site.

Pinhas Wallerstein of 'Ofra, the council chairman, confirmed last night that it had submitted a request to establish its offices plus a "regional service centre" at the site. But he did not know of any decision permitting this.

Arabs in Al-Birah contend that the military installation is at best a front for what will eventually become another settlement.

At Umm Safa' northwest of Ramallah, villagers complained yesterday that surveyors were working on land the villagers regard as their own. In the past, the villagers have clashed with settlers from Neve Zof to the east, who have been allocated land in one of the few ancient forests still existing in the region.

Military authorities yesterday detained Samiha "Umm" [Mother] Khalil, chairwoman of In 'Ash Al-Usra (Society for the Rehabilitation of the Family), a charitable organization that combines the advancement of Arab women with aid for security prisoners.

Mrs. Khalil, who is restricted to Ramallah by administrative order because of her activities in the National Guidance Committee, was later released on bail after being charged with participating in an illegal political meeting on Wednesday.

On Wednesday, the military government summoned Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf and Al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim al-Tawil from a meeting in the centre of Ramallah

that local sources maintain was a "festive opening of a new building." Both men, who the authorities say are key members of the National Guidance Committee, were detained for several hours and warned not to participate in political activities.

The military government suspects that the reason for the meeting was political, as was the content of the speeches made before soldiers dispersed the crowd.

CSO: 4300/13

ISRAEL

ALIGNMENT CAMPAIGN STRATEGY AMONG ARABS OUTLINED

Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 May 81 p 8

[Article: "Strengthening of Coexistence -- The Only Answer to the Problems of the Arabs of Israel"]

[Text] "The process of extremism in the Arab sector and the decline of the influence of the moderate forces to the benefit of the extremist elements entail dangers which go beyond the party electoral level, and we are obliged to do everything possible in order to arrest this process." This warning came from Ra'anan Kohen, chairman of the Alignment's campaign headquarters for the Arab and Druse sector, at the opening of the election campaign in the Arab sector for the 10th Knesset.

Ra'anan Kohen is worried about the recent developments in the Arab sector since the Likud came into power. "The return of the Alignment to power is a requirement of the reality if only for the purpose of stopping the process of extremism and other phenomena which are intolerable in governmental terms," he said.

He added that the Arab and Druse population in Israel today is about 650,000 which is about 16 percent of the total population. This community is dispersed among 150 settlements and includes about 230,000 who are eligible to vote for the 10th Knesset and whose electoral strength is estimated at 12 members of Knesset. Sixty-five percent of the voters live in the Galilee.

The group of young voters number about 100,000, and it represents 45 percent of the Arab vote. This is an active group which is seeking structures for a political identity. The older group numbers [text missing] comes to 35 percent. This group serves as the main reservoir for the current leadership in the Arab sector, primarily in the local administrative structure.

Are the Expressions of Extremism A Dominant Phenomenon in the Arab Sector?

"Despite the expressions of extremism, the last one of which was the disclosure of a Moslem Brotherhood underground in the Triangle, these

phenomena do not represent a dominant trend, and should not be a basis for casting aspersions on the general Arab community," says Kohen, "There is no doubt that the RAKAH and the other extremist organizations are trying to build themselves up by igniting the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, the Arabs of Israel have shown that they are led astray by the extremist elements who are seeking "to make political capital" from provocative events such as 'Land Day'."

According to Ra'anan Kohen, recent years have shown that fishing in muddy waters does not pay and that there is no alternative to the way of the labor movement which is working to strengthen coexistence between Jews and Arabs in the State of Israel. Daily life has shown beyond a shadow of a doubt that the RAKAH is unable to do a thing to solve the problems of the Arab community and that on this level, the labor movement has accomplished much since the establishment of the state and will continue to do so for the Arab and Druse settlements in Israel."

What About Incidents Such As Kefar Yasif and Julia?

"It is regrettable that this unfortunate incident inflamed the passions, cost precious lives, and left bereaved families in two neighboring villages which for many years were able to maintain good and normal neighborly relations. A state of law must impose its laws, an investigating committee must delve thoroughly into the law, and the government must find a way to make compensation for the damages, which were senseless, so that the normal life and good relations between these two villages will be restored."

How Will the Alignment Work in the Arab Sector During the Knesset Campaign?

Ra'anan Kohen disclosed that the Labor leadership has decided to promote an Arab list for the Knesset which would be connected to the Labor Party, as in the past. Therefore, the Alignment's campaign for the 10th Knesset in the Arab and Druse sector is focusing on two levels:

*In the framework of the general Alignment list in which Arab and Druse representatives will be integrated. This week, the Arab and Druse delegates in the Labor Party will be convened as the Arab worker bloc for the first time like the other blocs in the party. The Arab delegates will select their candidates for the Knesset in direct and secret elections. There will no longer be nominations of one kind or another but instead a direct election of the Arab representatives to the Knesset. This process reflects first and foremost the party's consistent policy of making every effort to integrate the Arab and Druse community into the life of the state and the party alike. Secondly, this process strengthens the motivation to work within the Arab community itself and the feeling of complete affiliation and partnership in the labor movement.

*On the second level, the Arab list connected to the Labor Party will

work to represent the additional groups and regions of the Arab and Druse sector. In this way, the Arab sector will have true representation with all that that implies. On this basis, the Alignment will appeal to all the Arab and Druse population groups in the country, the intelligentsia, the teachers, the traditional leadership, and the workers everywhere, who gave their vote to the Alignment in the recent elections to the Histadrut, to support once again not only the labor movement but the only way of Arab-Jewish coexistence in the State of Israel.

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CSO: 4323/3

ISRAEL

MILITARY INDUSTRY MARKETS TANK SHELLS

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Military Industry Sells About One-Half Billion Dollars Worth of Hetz ["Arrow"] Model Shells Which Have Exceptional Accuracy and Penetrability"]

[Text] One of the greatest operational and commercial successes of the Military Industry -- the fin-stabilized Hetz shell for tank guns -- was disclosed yesterday. The Israeli shell is considered to have the highest degree of accuracy and penetrability among tank shells now in production throughout the world. Since the beginning of its production in 1977, about one-half billion dollars worth of such shells have been purchased from the Military Industry, part of which were exported to 16 countries throughout the world, including several NATO countries.

The director general of the Military Industry, Mr Mikhael Shur, who related this during a tour of military correspondents, said that the Israeli shell is the most advanced of its kind in production today. "I believe that we are the leaders today in this field and hope that we will maintain our position."

Mr Shur said that this was an enormous technical, operational, and commercial success, and today the shell is already the Military Industry's product with the largest sales volume.

The designer of the new shell was Avraham Maqov, of blessed memory, who passed away 2 months ago. He was the head of the Military Industry's central laboratory. Shur discussed at length Maqov's role in this success. About \$1 million was invested in the development of the new shell, and to date, income from sales has been about one-half billion dollars. Over 300,000 shells have already been sold abroad.

The Hetz -- an Inexpensive Shell

Shur said that similar shells are now being developed in the United States and Britain, and it must be assumed also in the eastern bloc. Israel has been ahead of the other countries in the production of large

quantities of the shell, and it is even about \$200 cheaper than the British shell. The idea for the production of the shell was submitted in 1971. The first model was ready in 1972. After 3 months, it was presented to the IDF, and it decided to purchase significant quantities in 1977. A year later, large orders were already being received from abroad.

The Hetz is made from the heaviest metal. The metal is produced in Israel from imported ores. In its flight to the target, the Hetz does not revolve around its axis like an ordinary projectile but instead it is stabilized in the air by fins. It is known that the Russian 115 mm tank shell is built on the same principle.

Penetrability

The Israeli shell penetrates from 300 to 400 mm of armor plate depending upon the target, and future models will increase its penetrability. In comparison to other excellent shells of the same caliber which have been in the IDF inventory in the past, the new shell has better penetrability.

Arye [as published] Shur added that 60 percent of the Military Industry's effort today is directed abroad. In 1980, the Military Industry sold hundreds of products amounting to about IL31 billion, including about \$300 million to 32 countries. Today the Military Industry already has unfilled orders amounting to \$610 million.

In the last 3 years, products have been sold to about 80 countries. Among the Military Industry's customers are many developed countries in the west, including most of the NATO countries, several of which have their own developed Military industries. Among others, the United States has purchased various products from the Military Industry at a cost of \$20 million.

20 Percent Discount for the IDF

It is the export policy of the Ministry of Defense that modern equipment is sold abroad only when the IDF has a better development in an advanced stage.

The equipment which is sold to the IDF is 20 percent cheaper than the export prices. The Military Industry today has 38 enterprises and 14,300 workers. One of the enterprises is in Ma'ale Adumim and has hundreds of workers.

Mr Shur said that the Military Industry today has about 500 different products under development. Among the new products which have been offered is a mini-Uzi submachine gun, weighing 2.5 kg. The demand for this weapon increased when pictures showed that President Reagan's bodyguards use it.

ISRAEL

HAWK SYSTEM MODIFIED FOR IDF

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Apr 81 p 5

[Article by Amos Hadad: "Aircraft Industry Overhauls Hawk Ground Systems"]

[Text] The old ground systems of the Hawk missiles currently in use by the air force have recently been overhauled in the Aircraft Industry somewhere abroad, and they are suitable for use in the improved Hawk batteries.

In recent years, the air force has begun to receive the improved Hawk anti-aircraft system. In order to save expenses, it was decided to modify the old ground systems of the Hawk missiles in Israel so that they would be suitable for use in the improved Hawk batteries. This task was given to the MBT enterprise of the Aircraft Industry which has considerable experience in working on the Hawk missiles.

The ground equipment of the Hawk missiles which is being overhauled and modified consists of the continuous wave detection radar, the powerful illuminator radar, and the missiles' launchers. The enterprise has been engaged since the early seventies in the overhauling of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles for the air force after it was authorized to do so by the manufacturer, the Raytheon Company in the United States.

The old missiles must be overhauled every several years in order to assure their reliability in operational use. The overhaul encompasses the missile head, its guidance system, and its mechanical and ordnance systems, and it consists of disassembling all the parts in a special bunker which is surrounded by thick concrete walls, checking, and afterwards electronic alignment with the aid of equipment designed and built in MBT. After reassembly, the missile head is checked in an echoless chamber which contains a simulated target. This chamber has an electromagnetic cover which prevents the return of the radar echoes from the walls of the chamber.

In contrast to the old Hawk missiles, there is no need to overhaul the improved Hawk missiles because these have been produced with the new technologies which assure maximum reliability throughout the life of

the missile. However, the ground systems located outside in extreme weather conditions must nevertheless be overhauled from time to time.

The modification of the ground systems of the Hawk batteries is being done in the Aircraft Industry with a modification kit received from the United States. The main work is the overhauling of the illuminator radar which is the most complex system in the missile batteries. The modification of the illuminator radar for operation in the improved Hawk batteries requires several months of work, during which many mechanical parts, which were adversely affected by the long outside exposure, must be reproduced.

5830

CSO: 4323/3

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

MOSCOW TRADE CONGRESS--An Israeli industrial delegation will leave next week for an international trade congress in Moscow. This is the first organized trip by Israeli industrialists to Moscow. [Excerpt] [TA141622 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Jun 61]

CSO: 4323/9

AMMAN DAILY COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST NUCLEAR RACE

JN120942 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Jun 81

[From the Press Review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Nuclear Race in the Middle East and the Security Council's Responsibility," AL-DUSTUR writes: It is doubtful that the UN Security Council, which is due to be convened today to discuss the cowardly Israeli attack on fraternal Iraq, would adopt a resolution compatible with the size of Israel's crime in view of the traditional role the United States is playing in the council to justify the Israeli piracy and to adopt a stand in defense of this voracious beast which has been supplied with claws and teeth to rend the Arab people in the Middle East on behalf of the United States.

The expeditious U.S. measure to freeze the shipment of the four Phantom planes to Israel yesterday has two objectives:

1. To absorb the Arab resentment that erupted as a result of Israel's crime. These planes will be handed over when the Arab anger has eased.
2. To justify the adoption of a stand in favor of Israel at the Security Council, for it will say it punished Israel enough when it froze the shipment of planes, though this will only last for a short while.

The Security Council should not be misled by the Israeli campaign of deception or by the expected U.S. justification campaign. Therefore, the Security Council should defend international peace and law against Israel's infringements and should demand that Israel sign the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and accept an international investigation into its atomic reactor at Dimona. If Israel refuses all this, the Security Council should punish it by imposing a ban on arms sales to it, irrespective of the type or sources.

CSO: 4304/14

JORDAN

U.S. SEEN HAVING TO CHOOSE BETWEEN ISRAEL, JUST PEACE IN MIDEAST

JN160808 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Jun 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Under the headline "Washington and the Last Choice," AL-DUSTUR says: We hardly need remind anyone of the fact that the United States is clearly and directly responsible for the increasing Zionist danger and the continued Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. This fact is known to everyone, and even Washington cannot deny it or absolve itself of its grave results.

But what we are in great need of is to adopt the stand which will define our relations with Washington and our dealing with it in the language it understands. Here lies the importance of King Husayn's call on the United States to define its position on its continued material, moral and military support for Israel and disruption of the peace efforts in the area, especially since the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations has exceeded all limits. Furthermore, the required American stand will show if the United States is taking the Arab world into account. All these matters are important in crystallizing the stand which the Arab nation must adopt vis-a-vis the explosive situation in the area.

This means that the United States has to choose one of two things: either continue its pro-Israel stance and back Israel's expansionist aggressive policy and thus lose Arab friendship with all the harm it would entail, such as the undermining of its vital interests, the closure of Arab markets to all its products and commodities and the suspension of all Arab dealings with it; or return to exercising its role as a superpower and cooperating with all the other nations in stopping Zionist aggression and achieving a just and lasting peace in the area. Washington has to choose between supporting right, justice and peace and backing the Israeli aggression, sparking war, not only in this area, but also in the whole world.

Although we do not attach much hope to what the U.S. President will say in his press conference today, we warn Washington against continuing its pro-Israel policy. It must realize before it is too late that the final results will not be in its interest despite all its might, because the United States is not the only one to possess military power and might in the international arena. We hardly need remind the United States that its Vietnam defeat could be repeated in this explosive area.

CSO: 4304/14

JORDAN

BRIEFS

WEST BANK CENSUS REGISTRATION--Jordan has decided to extend the registration in the family book [pinkas hamishpaha] in Judaea and Samaria which is some sort of population census until the end of the year. In the framework of this census, the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria may renew their Jordanian passports. At the end of the census, Jordan intends to declare that it was a kind of plebiscite in which the inhabitants of the territories expressed their desire to abolish the Rabat conference resolutions. In the meantime, Jordan has also dispersed its committee for the affairs of East Jerusalem in the wake of the PLO's objection. [Text] [TA151535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Jun 81]

CSO: 4323/9

CAMILLE SHAM'UN PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD121323 Beirut AL-BAYRAQ in Arabic 9 Jun 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "After Meeting With the Commander of the Lebanese Forces, Sham'un Says: 'If the Arabs Show Affection and Sincerity Toward Lebanon, We Are Prepared To Reciprocate With Twice as Much Affection and Sincerity.' Bashir al-Jumayyil says: 'What Sham'un Has Stated Is in the Name of All of Us.'"]

[Excerpts] [Former] President Camille Sham'un emphasized yesterday that "the more the Arabs show affection and sincerity toward Lebanon, the more we are prepared to reciprocate with twice as much affection and sincerity." He said that the Phalangist and Liberal parties were united and in mutual agreement and that "every word uttered by Shaykh Pierre (al-Jumayyil, leader of the Phalangist Party) is uttered in our name and I believe that Shaykh Pierre takes the same stance."

Former President Sham'un was speaking to journalists yesterday after his meeting with the commander of the "Lebanese forces," Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil who visited him at his house in Al-Ashrafiyah. During the 1-hour meeting, they reviewed the results of the meetings that were held between the Arab followup committee and the leaders of the Lebanese front.

After the meeting, the following dialogue took place between Sham'un and journalists:

[Question] What was the nature of today's meeting between you and the commander of the Lebanese forces?

[Answer] The meeting was part of the meetings which took place yesterday between Shaykh Bashir and some members of the quadrilateral [Arab followup] committee as well as my meeting with the same members of the committee. At today's meeting, we reviewed to a certain extent the matters which were discussed yesterday. Naturally, it is too early to predict what might happen in the near or distant future. Nevertheless, we emerged from the two meetings with a good impression. In other words, the committee members inspire confidence with regard to their earnest wish to act and their good will. I believe that this is important and we wish them success--because

their success means success for the Lebanese--first in the achievement of a cease-fire, second in the restoration of normalcy and third in ensuring Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territories, which is the most important thing.

[Question] Does the Syrian side have the same attitude as that of the Saudi and Kuwait sides?

[Answer] No meeting took place with the Syrian side. I wish the Syrian side is just as constructively prepared so that we will be able to put an end to the abnormal situation in which all of us, not only in Lebanon but also in the Middle East area, are wallowing.

[Question] Your Excellency, it appears to us that after a history replete with tragedies, the Lebanese and the Arab sides have reached the point where they have to make a choice. Do you believe that the dialogue which has begun with the followup committee will lead to the adoption of courageous stands to embark on a new phase of Lebanese-Arab cooperation?

[Answer] What is required is a cease-fire, freedom of movement, withdrawal of the Syrian forces even if only in stages, the restoration of normalcy to all the Lebanese areas and the establishment of security in all parts of Lebanon. I do not believe that there is another choice.

[Answer] What is required is a cease-fire, freedom of movement, withdrawal of normalcy to all the Lebanese areas and the establishment of security in all parts of Lebanon. I do not believe that there is another choice.

If we achieve these results, the quadrilateral committee will have done a great service not only to Lebanon but, also to all the members of the Arab League and particularly to the Middle East countries.

[Question] This is what the Lebanese side is demanding. Is the other side demanding a price for providing the guarantees that are being demanded by the Lebanese?

[Answer] This is not a "bazaar" where one can buy and sell. These are Lebanon's rights in its capacity as an independent state and master of its own destiny, a member of the United Nations and a founding member of the Arab League. All the incidents that occurred in the past constitute a violation of Lebanon's aforementioned rights. Therefore, I do not believe that anyone has the right to exact a price if we want Lebanon to regain its rightful international position and normal life.

[Question] Today's newspapers have concentrated on dropping the Israeli card from the Lebanese game. Was this matter put to you?

[Answer] There is no Israeli card but there is a very important point: Are the Arab states prepared to adhere to the charters, pledges and agreements on which the Arab League is based. If they are prepared to adhere to these pledges and charters, let them prove that by deeds and not by words. It is only then that there will be no choice other than Arab cooperation through the Arab League.

[Question] Your Excellency, how can these demands be translated so as to be credible and serious?

[Answer] By Lebanon regaining its normal life and by its being its own free master with no one to contest its authority over its own territory, as I have said.

At this point, Shaykh Bashir said: I have nothing to add to what former President Sham'un has said. What has been said was said in the name of all of us.

Former President Sham'un was asked: It has been observed that [Syrian Foreign Minister] Khaddam avoided meeting you at the Republican Palace and went to another part of the palace. What is your comment on this? He replied: If Minister Khaddam had sufficient courage, it would have been preferable if he had entered the meeting hall in a more sporting spirit and had shaken hands with everybody. What could have prevented us from greeting each other and meeting together?

CS01 4304/14

MAJOR HADDAD COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN COUNTRY

NC160955 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] [Free Lebanon Commander] Major Haddad has commented on some topics of the hour as follows:

1. Mr Walid Junblatt has said that he rejects the constitutional document was his master, [Syrian President] Hafez al-Asad himself. [sentence as printed] Therefore, he has to go to him and ask him to withdraw it. On our part, we do not accept the document or any other document. We also do not accept any amendment to or even contemplation of any discussions of the Lebanese constitution before the total removal of the destructive Syrian occupation from Lebanon and sovereignty and independence are restored to the Lebanese. When this is done, we shall be ready to discuss any Lebanese demands. Anything that is proposed or said before the withdrawal of the occupiers has absolutely no value.
2. I, meaning Major Haddad, salute the men of religion and the muns who are staging a sit-in on the B'abda Palace road for the sake of Zahlah. I would have wished to have heard that the minister sons of Zahlah had joined the sit-in so that the Syrian siege would be lifted from their town and, thus, they would be carrying out part of their duty to their native city.
3. His Majesty King Husayn has claimed that the U.S. weapons to Israel are threatening all the Arabs. To His Majesty I say: The U.S. weapons in Israel's hands are the same weapons which destroyed the Syrian tanks which attacked Jordan in 1970 during Black September. During the recent crisis, when Syria was amassing its armies to invade Jordan, the Saudi funds alone were not sufficient to bring about the withdrawal of the Syrian army from your borders, but the Saudi generosity was coupled with Israeli threats to use U.S. weapons against the Syrian army. Thus, we see that these weapons from which your majesty is complaining were and are still ready to protect the Jordanian throne before anything else.
4. We are surprised how the heads of the honorable Shi'ite community do not dare to say what they want without detours and evasions: while we see them lamenting the south and its sons, we also see them calling on all the Arabic-speaking countries to come to the south to fight Israel. Their tongues have

become tired and their throats have become hoarse from repeating the same need without gaining anything in this regard. We are surprised that they do not dare, even once, to ask for withdrawal of the saboteurs from the south and ask Syria to help them achieve this aim, justifying their request with the fact that the Arab-speaking countries are not prepared to wage a war for the sake of the south and Lebanon or even the saboteurs. We are sure that Syria will answer their call, because it is incapable of interfering militarily in the interest of the south and wants to find an exit before the south gets it involved with a war with Israel--a war that will have a catastrophic result on the Syrians.

5. We are astonished that, when the saboteurs attempt to liquidate most of those responsible in the Amal movement, no one dares level any accusation against them and that, if one of the Amal elements decides to reply and defend himself or to carry out any vengeful actions for former liquidations they had suffered, we see that most of the information media and those who claim to be in charge compete in accusing those elements of high treason, agency and of similar such things. This scandalous bias is only due to the fact that the Amal elements are Lebanese and it is treason today that a Lebanese should defend his honor and life.

6. Those concerned are warned that from time to time the saboteurs shell some towns and villages such as Sidon, Tyre and others, claiming that the free Lebanon army carried out the shelling, in order to incite public opinion against us. We have never refrained, according to Major Haddad, from announcing what we carry out.

7. We ask the officials in the electricity authority to order the maintenance room in Hasbanyya to bring the power current to the free townships of Al-Mari and Kfar Shuba.

CSO: 4304/14

MEETINGS MARK START OF 'GENERAL MOBILIZATION'

LD121325 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 9 Jun 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "General Mobilization: Training Courses and Graduation of Fighters in the South and North"]

[Excerpts] A series of ceremonies marking the opening of courses for training in the use of arms and the graduation of fighters were held in the past 2 days. Political meetings were also held within the framework of the general mobilization campaign announced by the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian resistance.

In Tyre, the "Palestinian Popular Struggle Front" celebrated the graduation of a group of volunteer fighters. The ceremony was attended by a number of the front leaders.

In the north, the "Arab Socialist Action Party" held a ceremony in the Freres Schoolyard in Tripoli on the occasion of the opening of the first course at the general mobilization camp under the name "The Martyr Riyadh Akram Ibhraim Course." The ceremony was attended by leaders of the national movement and the Palestinian resistance in the north. Member of the Arab Socialist Action Party Political Bureau Husayn Hamdan delivered a speech on the occasion, emphasizing his party's adherence to the national movement's decision declaring general mobilization. He warned against "a role which Saudi Arabia is playing to introduce Arab forces alongside the Syrian forces." He called on the national forces to be present with all their weight on the contact lines "in order to defend the national areas in the event of the Arab Deterrent Forces' withdrawing from Lebanon because of constant pressure."

In Al-Qubbah, the national movement parties held a series of symposia under the slogan: "General National Mobilization and the anniversary of the martyrdom of Comrade Abu Al-Hasan [name indistinct]." Members of the parties committees in Al-Qubbah spoke on the occasion, calling for convening a central symposium for the Al-Qubbah area in order to call for general mobilization and to participate in marking the anniversary of the martyrdom of Ahmad al-Mir al-Ayub. The symposium is to be held this evening at the headquarters of the 24 October (Tishrin) Democratic Movement in Al-Qubbah.

In Al-Kurah, the National Syrian Social Party held several meetings in the villages of (Kafr Hata, Bdabba) and (Aja 'Abidayn) to generate an atmosphere of general mobilization among the inhabitants.

The "constituent body of the democratic youth grouping" has appealed to Lebanese youth to respond to the general mobilization call and has adopted decisions to organize youth training courses.

CSO: 4303/14

AL-QADHDHAFI ATTENDS MISSILE BOAT LAUNCHING

LD142138 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1835 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jun (JANA)--Brother Col Mu'amar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, took part in a major ceremony held this afternoon at the Tripoli Naval Base, on the occasion of two new missile coastguard boats [khafirah], the Asad al-Khalij and the Asad al-Hudud, joining the Arab Libyan Naval Fleet.

The ceremony, part of the celebrations by the Arab Libyan people marking the 11th anniversary of the expulsion of the American colonialist forces, was also attended by Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, chief of staff of the armed forces.

On arrival at Tripoli Naval Base, the leader was greeted with revolutionary chants stressing complete commitment to carry out the objectives of the Great 1 September Revolution and readiness to fight and defend the achievements of the Arab Libyan people, and the power of the people. After the chant the "Allahu Akbar" was played and the commander in chief of the armed forces reviewed the honor guard and then inspected the two missile coastguard boats. He was briefed on the capabilities and the fighting advantages of the two coastguard boats, and the extent of their effectiveness in facing up to aggression and protecting our shores and territory.

These two naval vessels are considered to be among the most modern ones developed by modern technology in the construction of coastguard missile boats equipped with sea-to-surface missiles.

Furthermore, the two coastguard boats Asad al-Khalij and Asad al-Hudud are regarded as a new achievement accomplished thanks to the Great 1 September Revolution, in order to strengthen the fighting potential of the Arab Libyan people, and as a victory of the cause of freedom in the Libyan territory and everywhere.

It is noteworthy that on 30 March the Arab Libyan people, amid their celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the expulsion of the British forces from Libyan territory, marked the event with the addition of three new naval vessels to the naval military fleet, namely the submarine "Al-Mitraqah," the minesweeper "Al-I'sar" and the minesweeper "Al-Tayyar."

CSO: 4504/4

LIBYA

BRIEFS

U.S. FLEET MANEUVERS CONDEMNED--Paris, 7 Jun (AFP)--Libya charged today that U.S. warships were carrying out "provocative maneuvers" off its western coast with intent to intimidate. In a dispatch monitored in Paris, the Libyan News Agency said the activity of the U.S. Sixth Fleet had been "discovered and followed by Libyan means of detection." The agency said it was the fifth time since March that the fleet had carried out military exercises in the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast. In that time, the United States has expelled all Libyan diplomats and closed Libya's Embassy, in reaction to what it called Tripoli's support for "international terrorism." On June 2, Washington announced that it would support any African country seeking to combat "Libyan interventionism." On May 28, the Libyan agency said, U.S. warships including aircraft carriers and several squadrons of fighters had been on maneuvers in the same western area. Tripoli, the capital, is on the western coast. The preceding three U.S. naval exercises had been off the central and western sectors of the Libyan coast, the agency reported. [Text] [NC071025 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 7 Jun 81]

CSO: 4500/5

UNEMPLOYMENT, NEW ECONOMIC PLAN DISCUSSED

Casablanca AL-BAYAN in French 10-11 May 81 pp 1,3

[Commentary by Ali Yata, secretary general of the Party of Progress and Socialism]

[Text] Seeing the importance which the drafted 5-year plan assumes and the optimistic statements it elicits from officials whose self-satisfaction fills the waves and columns of official media, we are continuing on our part to publish the translation of the speech Comrade Ali Yata made before the first commission of the CSPNP [Higher Council for National Promotion and Planning]. Below we give our readers the analysis the PPS' secretary general made on the negative record resulting from the 3-year social and employment plan.

The ever-growing reverses suffered in economic and financial matters are going to have largely harmful effects on the social conditions of the working class.

Certainly, some positive measures of a social nature have benefited the working class (readjustment of salaries and wages). Nevertheless, not only are their effects limited, but more than that, they have been reduced to nothing.

Many observations can be made which attest to the clear deterioration in the standard of living and working conditions of laborers.

1. These are simply cosmetic measures designed to impose a "social peace" at the least expense to the upper classes and foreign investors, rather than answering the real needs of the working class.

2. These measures do not represent goodwill on behalf of the government, but measures forced by the continuous and intense pressures of the working class.

Despite the legitimacy and intensity of these demanding struggles, the state apparatus acts in vain to weaken them by using all means to defend employers in order to encumber the negotiating power of the working class, and to reduce to a minimum the concessions that they will have to make to the working class.

3. The wage and salary adjustments from 1978-1980 go beyond the rates of monetary erosion, not to mention the fact that the effects of these adjustments are strongly limited due to the weakness of the SMIG [Interoccupational Minimum Growth Wage], and also because of the salaries of the administrative mob and social security's limited field of application.

4. One of the primary objectives of the 3-year plan was the elimination of unemployment and the under-employed: Now, unemployment is worse than in the past, denying hundreds of thousands of families of income and subjecting them to the most sordid misery.

The persistence of the economic crisis combined with the importation of highly capitalistic technology, not only allows the employment of but a few manual laborers (considering their overall percentage in the work force), but acts to reduce the number of employees already in the workforce (layoffs, shorter work hours, etc.).

Do not forget that this takes place despite the tendency to revert to manual labor on occasion to cut down on production costs, which aggravates the ranks of the underpaid.

The expulsion of Moroccan laborers from foreign countries also contributes to the growing army of unemployed: Total unemployment is nearly 1.5 million, among which are thousands of educated young people and hundreds of degree-holders. We are thus far from the official unemployed figures listed in the 1981-1985 plan. Due to a lack of time we could not come to an understanding on the plan's methods of computation which considerable underestimate the number of unemployed.

5. The reduction of public social welfare expenditures under the pretext that Morocco's financial means are limited, reduced the government's desire to educate, house, and provide hospital care for the children of the working class.

Because of this, the number of illiterates and those without adequate housing and elementary health care has increased in the 1978-1980 period. This gives our country the "honor" of being categorized among those underdeveloped nations where public social welfare expenditures are the lowest.

6. Price increases in the basic products and services, designed to compensate state expenditures, were a frequent occurrence during the 1978-1980 period and particularly in 1980, and struck a heavy blow against the buying power of the working class.

The suspension of the land redistribution program for the benefit of poor farmers and agricultural workers, who together are weak because of the non-existent social welfare infrastructure in the Moroccan countryside, carried with it a decline in the standard of living of the great majority of the rural population and the rebirth of the rural exodus.

This situation is aggravated by the small farmer's poor access to agricultural loans given by local agricultural institutions.

In sum, we can state that the objectives of the 3-year plan were not attained and that the economic, social, and financial situation has grown worse in all areas. And if we can give a synopsis of the situation in the social welfare arena, we will say that the 3-year plan is one of regression rather than reflexion.

The new 5-year plan does not offer anything fundamentally different. In the present circumstances it cannot give better results. We will have the opportunity to prove it.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PRAISES MOROCCO, CONDEMNS LIBYA

JN062120 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1815 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 6 Jun (SUNA)—The Sudanese Foreign Ministry issued a statement today on Morocco's declaration that it would side with Sudan and provide it with everything it might need in face of any threat coming from Sudan's western border. The following is the text [as heard] of the statement:

SUNA has reported from fraternal Morocco that M'hamed Douiri, deputy leader of the Independence Party and minister of equipment and national production, made a statement which was cited by other news agencies. He said that his country would stand by and offer Sudan whatever support it requires to face any danger threatening it from its western borders. The Moroccan minister indicated that the views of both countries are identical on the dangers which threaten the security and independence of the African states and emanate from the plans of superpowers. He added that this makes the solidarity and cohesion of the African states an urgent necessity at the present circumstances.

While praising these statements, the Sudanese Foreign Ministry stresses that they clearly prove the Moroccan brothers' understanding and great appreciation of the deep-rooted ties and relations between the two fraternal countries. The Foreign Ministry expresses Sudan's eagerness to maintain firm solidarity with the brothers in Morocco in order to confront the dangers referred to by the Moroccan official. The Foreign Ministry understands that Morocco's call for cohesion and solidarity agrees completely with Sudan's foreign policy and its strategy in resisting various forms of outside domination, hegemony and foreign intervention, particularly because regimes such as the Libyan regime have made it their main concern to serve and implement the plans of some superpowers in order to undermine the security and stability of the African states and make them subservient to foreign domination.

Even though Col Al-Qadhdhafi's regime (?is preparing for such) destructive activities in fraternal Chad, its role in the Western Sahara conflict is by no means less dangerous. However, at a time when various parties, including Sudan, are trying to contain the conflict and achieve a peaceful solution, we find that Al-Qadhdhafi's efforts concentrate on procuring more deadly and destructive weapons, fanning the fires of war and creating more seditions among the brothers in that region. This proves that his drives and motives go beyond the real interests of the people of the region to meet with the goals and objectives of the superpowers strategies.

CSO: 4504/4

BRIEFS

CHAD ISSUE, FOREIGN INTERVENTION--Khartoum, 8 Jun (SUNA)--President Numayri has reiterated Sudan's rejection and condemnation of foreign intervention in Chad and said that Sudan will always remain firm in rejecting and condemning this intervention. In a speech at the city of Al-Fashir in Darfur Province marking the opening of the people's council in the province, the president announced that the Sudanese people would voice their support for the Chadian people's right of self-determination and of exercising their will without any interference or trusteeship from anyone. President Numayri said the Sudanese people not only experienced the Chadian problem but also exerted tremendous efforts to achieve stability in Chad, and are now bearing its direct repercussions, such as the influx of Chadian refugees into Sudan. The president warned that the path of ambition and control is endless and that the forces which are behind the Libyan leadership's moves would not be satisfied with Chad because our small neighbor is only a springboard to attack countries beyond it. In dealing with the Chadian issue and the Libyan presence imposed on the Chadian people, the president affirmed that the Sudanese people would always remain supporters of the Chadian people without interfering at all in their internal affairs. The Sudanese people, he added, would always minister to the wounded people of Chad and alleviate their suffering. The Sudanese people will remain the voice of the Chadian people in Africa and the world and will strive to enable the Chadian people to exercise their legitimate right of self-determination, the president further added. Concluding his speech, Numayri affirmed Sudan's desire for peaceful coexistence with its neighbors and its readiness for mutual cooperation and equitable integration with its brothers. [Text] [JN081909 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1820 GMT 8 Jun 81]

NUMAYRI ON SABOTAGE--Khartoum--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has emphasized that he will confront foreign sabotage attempts even if this leads to the point of war. Numayri, who was speaking to the popular procession staged by the Sudanese Socialist Union in Khartoum yesterday morning, added that he will also confront internal sabotage attempts to the utmost extent even if this means the liquidation and dissolution of the biggest institutions beneficial to the Sudanese people. The Sudanese president attacked Sharif Hussayn al-Hindi, an opponent of the Sudanese regime living abroad, and described him as "the thief who left the treasury coffers empty." Numayri then addressed the railroad workers who have been on strike for more than 10 days, warning them against going

along with the sabotage attempts which are being prepared against the country both from abroad and inside the country. It is worth noting that the railroad workers union declared a 5-day strike on 30 May, demanding the reinstatement of a number of workers who had been dismissed from their work. When the attempt to negotiate a settlement between the union and the government failed, the union declared an open strike. On the other hand, President Numayri launched a violent attack on Col Mu'ammarr Al-Qadhdhafi and the PLO leaders. He said that they are seeking to divide the Arab ranks. He then called for genuine Arab solidarity and for collective confrontation of the enemy, each according to his capabilities and resources. [Text] [LD111259 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Jun 81 p 1]

NUMAYRI TO VISIT ROMANIA--Khartoum, 16 June (SUNA)--President Numayri received here today Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's special emissary Vasile Bungan who delivered to him a written message from the president. The message deals with mutual issues and co-operation between Sudan and Romania besides regional and international issues of common concern. Mr Bungan extended an invitation from President Ceausescu to Numayri to visit Romania. President Numayri accepted the invitation whose date will be fixed later. The Romanian emissary stated that the meeting had tackled bilateral relations specially in the field of projects implemented by Romania in the Sudan besides viewpoints and efforts of the two countries towards international peace. [Text] [JN161858 Khartoum SUNA in English 1754 GMT 16 Jun 81]

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